

the Disraeli papers, after he had ceased to edit *The Times*. Mr. Amery is more an editor of the Chamberlain papers than an independent historian. And such a flatterer at the start must awaken the reader's wariness.

Long tracts of this very long book consist simply of quotations, presumably from the Chamberlain papers (source notes are neither regularly nor consistently given). Correspondences between leading or not-so-leading politicians, and memoranda, two or three closely printed sheets long, are inserted entire, save for the "heads and tails" of letters and for rare rows of omission points. (One fascinating aside on "heads and tails": Henry Chaplin, alone, addressed Chamberlain as "My dear Joe"; and that not till November, 1915. This was "a degree of intimacy which Chamberlain neither gave nor received from anyone else on the Unionist side".) Now and again the assimilation of these hunks of raw historical meat is assisted by the placing of a paragraph or two within them in editorial italics. Sometimes we are reminded of the significance of the solemnity of a particular goblet of fact; but for the most part the reader is left to digest them as best he can alone. Even a serious error in a quoted passage can be left uncorrected. A few lines of Holstein's are given, portraying German fear of a Chamberlain-dominated England, and based on an historical analogy which is a travesty of the truth; but this is served up to the misinstructed reader as correct.

Mr. Amery, in short, may have produced an excellent chronicle; but these two volumes are not really history, let alone history. One of the historian's vital duties is to omit: to cut away inessential detail, and expose the underlying structure of the past. Mr. Amery has been so fond of his raw material that he has been reluctant to fulfil this duty at all. And even when he has interpolated his own judgments, they sometimes seem more enthusiastic than wise. He may write, for example, of Chamberlain's tariff reform proposals that "the new policy had aroused more interest than any political issue since the agitation against the Corn Laws more than half a century before". But he can hardly expect serious students of history to believe that the tariff reform campaign "aroused more interest" than the Crimean War; or the Eastern crisis of the late 1870s; or the Irish controversies that convulsed English politics between 1881 and 1886; living his hero the chance of the prime ministership and giving the Unionist Party its name.

Outside the Chamberlain papers, Mr. Amery hardly seems to have consulted primary sources at all, except for the diary of Balfour's secretary, Sandars. Nor does he tell us



The Chamberlain family: Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain on the right, Austen in the centre, Neville standing on the left, and Mrs. Chamberlain.

what proportion of the surviving Chamberlain papers he has printed. He records his debt to the many biographers and autobiographers who have preceded him, but has chosen rather narrowly among those of them whom he quotes. His favourite seems to be Sir Almeric Fitzroy, a successor of Greyville, as secretary of the Privy Council who had little of Greyville's taste for gossip and none of his narrative gift. He has made good use of conversations with his own father, with Garvin, and with Chamberlain's third wife, the charming American, younger than his son Austen—who long outlived him. Mrs. Chamberlain's beautifully clear and simple English, quoted from letters to her mother, provides some refreshing passes among the deserts of political jargon.

Some of the jargon, of course, has perennial fascination. Mr. Amery

writes long enough after the event to be able to print entire the comments on each other of several of Chamberlain's Unionist contemporaries, some of whom will not look quite as reputable again. Several parliamentary sallies, which made a profound impression at the time, are set down in print; but they look rather pale. It is more interesting, and more curious, to find Edward VII threatening as late as 1903—more than two centuries after it had last been employed—to use his royal veto, should a Bill for a tax on food be brought to him to sign.

Unluckily, Mr. Amery did not have time or opportunity to deal with a number of interesting and controversial points about his subject that have arisen since Garvin's volumes appeared. We shall never know from this official life that Chamberlain proposed to, and was rejected by,

Beatrice Potter—later Mrs. Sidney Webb; though a mass of material on this subject was published recently by Dr. Peter Fraser, whose study of Chamberlain gets a single line in Mr. Amery's book-list.

We now know, from this same official life, that Chamberlain thought the Dogger Bank incident, when on Trafalgar day, 1904, the Russian fleet on its way to destruction at Tsushima shut up some trawlers from Hull, was the most scandalous international incident of his lifetime; but we have no fresh data to confirm or deny the charge now generally made against him about the Jameson Raid, that he took care not to know officially that it was to take place. And there is nothing new here about Ireland, and Chamberlain's much discussed and much disputed roles in the home rule and Parnell divorce crises. The hooks that attack his memory

are simply left out of the book's back.

He came to a pathetic and humiliated end, an end of his forties and fifties of power, had his skull damaged in a road accident in 1902, and was quite the same again; then, as was brought down by a stroke the last eight years of his life, an almost helpless cripple, an intellect fully conscious but three-quarters incapacitated, could seldom speak intelligibly, a whisper; though he did not astonish two English ladies, who remarked, on seeing him in a bath chair and a promenade, "It's Mr. Chamberlain, sweeping off his hat and saying, 'Yes, I'm Joe'".

From his darkened room he continued to direct the campaign for tariff reform, and men would be brought to him or his bedside to receive his whispered directions about how to best serve the commonwealth. He remained, nominally, a member of Parliament; and the speaker's book for him touched the pen to signify. His advice continued to be the side of the "ditches"; but uncompromisingly so.

At the beginning of July, 1915, he had another stroke, a slight one, but the next day in bed he died in the middle of the night. His body was kept in the adjoining room, his head in the bed, and his feet in the bath. He was found by his bed-servant, who found him delivering a speech in reply to one of his supporters, and speaking out loud, with the force of his voice. A few hours later he was dead.

Whatever quarrels we may have with Mr. Amery's historical handling of his hero's debauched life, we have one quarrel more. The degree that hampers even Effort Readers may make a break with the Party in the early 1930s, and the trauma profoundly determined the approach he has made, still makes, to the professing of politics.

He introduces this collection of essays (along with his inaugural lecture and TLS review article) with his entitled to such treatment: "The carry Capitalism to its logical conclusion, the integration of the world into a single system, one positive and the other negative. Positively, the experience

Professing professor

A. H. HANSON: *Planning and the Politics of the Future*. Routledge and Kegan Paul. £2.65.

There are more ways than one of making a career in the professing of politics. You can become what is known as a "pop" scholar who is permanently on call to television's programme makers whom he will do a journalistic stint explaining almost anything at a moment's notice. You can become a two-don, who will be recruited as an analyst in the back-rooms of rough-and-ready operators who are coping with big national and international events as they happen. You can become, like Professor John MacKintosh, formerly of Strathclyde, a Labour M.P. who practises what once he preached, however frustrating the experience may be.

Of course, you can profess politics in a more traditional, and perhaps pedestrian academic way: supplementing university teaching by heavy contributions to learned or specialist journals, by reviewing important political books, and by membership of the Study of Parliament group, where specialists may exchange ideas and have some influence on the evolution of parliamentary practice.

Professor Hanson, who holds the chair of politics at Leeds, is to be honourably numbered in the last group. There is, as he admits, a sense in which he may be reckoned a politician, inasmuch as he came late to university teaching after spending much of his life as a Communist Party activist. He made the break with the Party in the early 1930s, and the trauma profoundly determined the approach he has made, still makes, to the professing of politics.

He introduces this collection of essays (along with his inaugural lecture and TLS review article) with his entitled to such treatment: "The carry Capitalism to its logical conclusion, the integration of the world into a single system, one positive and the other negative. Positively, the experience

gave him a sense, which I hope I shall never lose", of the decisive importance of political studies for men who wish to control their affairs creatively. Negatively, there were the inhibitions of dogmatism or freedom of thought.

When I left the Party, in the early 1930s, I inevitably retained these characteristics as a very large measure. Afraid of replacing the theory I had discarded by another that might be equally invalid, I chose to stick closely to the apparently solid ground of factual analysis. The only real change was that, intent on building up a belated reputation for scholarship, I now preferred intensive investigation of narrow-range political problems to extensive investigation of broader-range ones.

Any methodology I had consisted of looking at a practical problem from as many different aspects as possible, examining its development over time, and testing a series of loosely framed hypotheses for possible relevance to its solution. "Over-relying" theory I deliberately avoided.

Professor Hanson, then, is nowadays a liberal empiricist who, as a teacher of politics, has by choice kept clear from high philosophical themes, although the inaugural lecture delivered in Leeds in February, 1965, gives proof enough that he draws far more nourishment from political philosophy than from some fashionable forms of political science imported from the United States.

It must be admitted that Professor Hanson's intellectual and temperamental recoil from high political theory strengthens the inescapable objection to any collection of writings on all these subjects that is not held together in a pattern of chronological or narrative development. A critic could say that his made series into parliamentary practice, procedure and reform, into public administration with an emphasis on planning, and into studies of planning in the under-developed countries, and yet he has left the completion of the work to other hands.

Time has overtaken most of the essays, and Professor Hanson explains that he has done no more than make a few corrections of fact and style and added some footnotes.

Revolting senator

WAYNE JOHNSON and BERNARD M. GWERTZMAN: *Fulbright's Discontent*. 321pp. Hutchinson. £2.10s.

The importance of Senator Fulbright has increased, and is likely to be diminished. He was one of the dissenters who toppled President Johnson, and the importance of Senators McCarthy and Robert Kennedy was much greater than Haynes Johnson and Bernard M. Gwertzman allow for. The Senator has led a revolt of the Senate, insisting, with some success, that "advice and consent" should mean something, thus annoying those faithful "cohorts" of L.B.J., Senator Gold and the "ever faithful" William S. White. The built-in conflict between a Democratic Congress and a Republican (and minority) President has made the chances of a senatorial comeback greater, and the latest turn in the tragic history of the Kennedy family has, for the moment, deprived the Democrats of their "natural" leader. So *Fulbright's Discontent* is timely and useful.

It is much less a piece of hagiography than was Mr. Collins's pious work, and the authors gain our confidence not only by admitting that Senator Fulbright has quite often been wrong or evasive, but also by stating that he is only in a limited sense a "liberal". Thus they do not forget Fulbright's justice of taking seriously, not as a mere piece of political artifice, his signature of the "moderate" or "notorious" Southern Manifesto. Just as Senator Fulbright defied the folkways of

Tennessee, so did his colleague, Senator Gore, Senator Fulbright gave real as well as formal assent to the principles of the Manifesto. His record on race was one of the reasons that prevented President Kennedy from making him Secretary of State.

It is for other reasons that Senator Fulbright was and is a great figure in American or, at any rate, in senatorial history. There are the famous Fulbright Fellowships. As his tutor, later the Master of Pembroke, Mr. R. B. McCallum, put it, Senator Fulbright had been "responsible for the largest and most significant movement of scholars across the earth since the fall of Constantinople in 1453".

Even more important has been the emergence of Senator Fulbright as a leader of what President Johnson regarded (and perhaps President Nixon regards) as the "disloyal opposition". Beginning with a deep suspicion of the Dulles brothers (a dislike which not only made Senator Fulbright highly critical of John Foster Dulles's role in the Suez crisis, but made him highly suspicious of the Bay of Pigs plot hatched and "sold" by Allen Dulles to a doubtful President Kennedy), Senator Fulbright came to believe that he had been sold a bill of goods by President Johnson in the Gulf of Tonkin resolution and by the ambiguities, not to put it mildly, higher or lower, of the intervention in the Dominican Republic. After that, to amend a famous dictum of Robert D. Hall about the Quai d'Orsay, Senator Fulbright has acted on the principle: "It can't be true, the White House or the State Department has affirmed it."

Mr. Johnson and Mr. Gwertzman realize that Senator Fulbright lacks some of the normal qualities of an opposition leader. He has none of the "gaudium certaminis" of Senator Wayne Morse—but then Senator Morse has lost his seat. He has perhaps despaired too often of the Republic; at times, he has seemed to withdraw from active politics in the manner of Fox in the 1790s. The charge of insouciance in industry (also brought against Eugene McCarthy) is noted, but the more serious charge surely is that he has not been reorganized to stand up to the Executive. Yet that Senator Fulbright will go down in history, or even after history in a way approved of by posterity, is highly probable. He is not a mere Borah or John Randolph, much less a Henry Cabot Lodge. I, Mr. Fulbright, have told or how much he learnt about the elements of English prose from his fellow undergraduates at that "nest of singing birds", Pembroke, and how much more he owed to that "noble Scot", Mr. McCallum. We learn from the blurbs that Mr. Haynes Johnson got a Pulitzer prize. It was fortunate for him that the Master of Pembroke was not on the Pulitzer jury, for not all the serious merits of this book would have earned pardon for the broad English.



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Docile dossiers

JOHN PRESS: *A Map of Modern English Verse, 1820-1960*. Oxford University Press, £2.5s.

John Press's title is rather misleading, suggesting that the book is some sort of British Council round-up, as dense with poets as a bin. Ordinance Survey is with field-names, and that not to leave a mention is truly to be off the map. But *A Map of Modern English Verse* is not at all this type of survey, and is both less individual and more useful than that. It is primarily, as Mr. Press puts it in his preface, "a source book" which assembles under fourteen headings a brief, critical introduction, a selection of short prose extracts from contemporary and later comment, up to date and review, relevant poems, and a select bibliography. The field covered begins with "The Later Poetry of W. B. Yeats" (though in fact this involves looking at letters which date from as early as 1888) and "Imagism and the New Poetry", and ends with "The Movement and Poets of the 1950s", taking in on the way the poets and the groupings one would expect: those who are given sections to themselves are Ezra Pound (concentrating on his period in England), T. S. Eliot, D. H. Lawrence, W. H. Auden, and Dylan Thomas.

In some of his fourteen sections Mr. Press has not had to work very hard, since the most illuminating comments are often the most familiar; and his inclination to rely "to a great extent on the poets themselves" is not always valid, when current and continuing objections are thereby excluded. For example, five of the six pieces of "criticism" in the Dylan Thomas section are by Thomas himself.

Mr. Press is at his best in the less trodden areas, such as Imagism and the Georgians. Here he has excavated on the one hand comments by Foul Madox Ford, P. S. Fint, Rebecca West, and on the other by Stephen Phillips, Middleton Murry and a pseudonymous T. S. Eliot, all of them from difficult sources, and has set them alongside more familiar passages. His judgment, which elsewhere is safe, even docile, also has more room for manoeuvre and originality here, and it makes a very decent case for taking the Georgians more seriously. Mr. Press shows less freshness, and also less rigour, as he approaches the present, and his choice of illustrative poems has less relevance. Louis MacNeice, for example, is conventionally under the heading of "Poets of the 1930s", yet of the four MacNeice poems selected one dates from 1955 and two from 1961. In the section on "Poets of the Second World War and of the 1940s", we are quite rightly told (though very briefly) about the New Apocalypse, but the only New Apocalyptic, quoted are Henry Treece with an untypical bit of pastoral (why not a section from "The Ballad of the Prince"?), and Norman MacCaig, who is represented by an example of his cool neo-metaphysical style, written long after the apocalyptic fever had abated. As for the final section, it seems odd (after dealing with the Movement) not even to mention the Group and the Liverpool Poet scene, both of them highly publicized if nothing else, but instead to end with Edward Lowbury (born in 1913), represented by a poem reminiscent of Charles Tompkins. Interestingly, Mr. Press has assembled some interesting documents, but the result could have been a great deal better.

Athletic, unpathetic

PETER REDGROVE: *Work in Progress*. 52pp. Poet and Printer. 13s. 6d.

ROBERT CONQUEST: *Arias from a Love Opera and other Poems*. 64pp. Macmillan. 30s. (Paperback, 8s. 6d.).

DAVID WRIGHT: *Nerve Ends*. Pages unnumbered. Hodder and Stoughton. 15s.

Peter Redgrove's work in progress has great power and originality but will not be easy for every reader. His virtuosity advances on every front (rhyming now, which was once his weakest sector) and the very dexterity of the language encourages an impression of sameness. But the concern of this book are new in his poetry: the overpopulated landscape is seen as the battleground of human feelings. It is the magic world of "Tians".

So strong is the lyric tradition in English, the habit of making poems out of reflection, that a poet who prefers active myth to its interpretation is in danger of being misunderstood. Opening *Work in Progress*, one comes immediately to "The Old White Man", a poem adapted from a story of the Tang dynasty. It is a real story in the fervent folk tradition, but Redgrove's telling it combines the atmosphere of a Chinese mountain painting with the narcotic colours and sounds of Coleridge's great trance poem. Voluptuousness is the norm, yet it is kept athletic. The Old Man is a sort of Chinese Borgia, a spirit of that nature which Redgrove is describing increasingly in Jungian terms. The exaggerations of the story are decorative, even festive.

At Manaus the two rivers meet, and move
Their different-coloured waters on
Which, oddly apt as symbolizing love,
Go side by side unmixed, though in one bed.

The final stanza, however, is a surprise:
Finally mixed, they last well out to sea,
Then disintegrate beyond the coastal shelf...
An image has its points, you may agree:
I hardly find them adequate myself.

It is hard to know whether the poet is now dissatisfied with the triteness of the moral pointers or simply issuing a warning that Movement poets never meant their readers to take all this wit-writing literally. Conquest mixes his stoicism with over-rich evidences of decay, such as Tennyson also put into quatrains. In "Loss of Nerve", the lyricism and the poet's nerve do not go happily together.

As the European arts
Sense that we must once again
Drag back reluctantly to pain
The busy bruises on our hearts,
And mix and gums consider it
Our mind's cure for the weight alone,
While the days lie rotten stone
Crumble from the future's cliff.

When the poem's subjects are ideas themselves, the verse is at its best. "George Orwell" is a poem with a firm argumentative line—paradoxically it is one of the best imagined. The argument proceeds through metaphor, but very unsensational metaphor.

A moral genius. And truth-seeking brings
Sometimes a silliness we view as keen,
Like Darwin playing his bassoon to plants:
He too had hopes, but he claimed no wings.

In brooks' terms, these new poems show a declining yield of poetical investment, after Conquest's two previous books.

David Wright is a traditionalist, supports the idea of the poet as a shaman of the post-war era. His poetry is weakly lyrical, but it is surprising how many poems in *Nerve Ends* are lyrical, and some are very good. Wright's poetry is a mixture of the lyrical and the lyrical, and it is a mixture of the lyrical and the lyrical.

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Unfavourite son

FRANK SARGOLSON: *Joy of the Worm*. 159pp. MacGibbon and Kee. 30s.

Frank Sargolson's *Joy of the Worm* is a collection of poems, and it is a collection of poems. Sargolson's poetry is a mixture of the lyrical and the lyrical, and it is a mixture of the lyrical and the lyrical.

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Pranks

DAVID BENEDICTUS: *The Gnu and the Golf Club*. 203pp. Anthony Blond. 30s.

CHESTERTON: *Wound: Make it Happen to Me*. 223pp. Corgi. 30s.

JEREMY FISHER: *Lambs' Tale*. 285pp. Chatto and Windus. 30s.

David Benedictus's *The Gnu and the Golf Club* really does appear to have the odds stacked against it. To begin with, there's Gnu himself, bearing a distinct resemblance to that other, trendier transcendentalist: then there's the village where he causes so much havoc—Soft Meadows Cross, a sort of English compromise between Llangrannog and Pyston Place; and, finally, there's David Benedictus's style, a mixture of streamlined prose and rather self-conscious lyricism, giving the effect of a fast car with sporadic carburettor trouble. Despite all this, the novel is a relatively small one; his role is that of catalyst and it is his effect on the inhabitants of Soft Meadows Cross that provides the novel's substance. Not that the idea of untoward happenings in small communities bringing about emotional showdowns is a particularly new one; in making the result humorous rather than anguished, Mr. Benedictus chose wisely. But then no one least of all, perhaps, the author could take the villagers seriously. From the bourgeois social climbers and the Admiral's lady wife to the voyeuristic MacLisheries man and the limp-wristed aesthete, they are there to provide laughs—which, by and large, they do.

Make it Happen to Me is an unashamed mixture of sex, blood, thunder and skilful knockabout comedy. Richard Stone is one of a band of boozing incompetents sent to Gumbroon to ensure that a plebiscite, decreed by the U.N., is properly understood and administered. Anybody who amalgamates the book's ingredients as soon as possible, Christopher Wood barely gives Stone time to step off the plane before having him shot at by gun-runners while enjoying the Communist's daughter, who found him, only minutes before, vomiting

an enormous amount of liquor into a flowerbed. Understandably disgruntled, Stone leads his ill-chosen crew into darkest Gumbroon, where he is able to work off his frustration on hored wives and virginal daughters—though during his tour of the village he has to make do with some well-tried masturbation fantasies. There are some rather predictable cracks at the expense of the village chiefs, who are loaded with every sort of caricature short of poverty and disease seem inappropriate. But there are some undeniably funny moments, together with some spectacular fights, and the adventure ends in a positive orgy of violence.

Those of us who had imagined civil servants to be less than human will have to think again after reading *Lambs' Tale*, in which Jeremy Fisher blows the guff on the howler-hatted brigade. Not only are they human, they actually make mistakes, fall in love, fornicate and, in extreme cases, suffer disillusionment. We should not, of course, lose sight of the fact that in addition to all this they are, like Peter Lambe, the new boy at the Ministry, basically decent chaps.

Destined, then, to prove himself human by running the gamut of error, roteness and shattered illusions, Lambe is, to begin with anyway, a little in awe of the bureaucratic machine. Mark you, his life outside the office is suitably bizarre by way of compensation. His landlord is a raddled, brandy-sodden aesthete and he shares the house with a pugacious Scottish dentist whose mistress sees in Peter more than Lambe. Not the sort of company, after all, to keep a chap on the straight and narrow; and sure enough, he soon finds himself involved in public-house punch-ups and libidinous evenings with the dentist's mistress, despite the pangs of love he feels for Lucy, daughter of the Hon. Member for Wimbledon East. Lambe's affair with Lucy produces all sorts of unseemly events: letters are crushed to love-sick tips, passion results in chaps abandoning good manners, Lucy loses her maidenhood and Lambe, unable to live a double life, leaves the slippery corridors of power for ever.

For happiness, oddly, is the keynote of the book. This gay adventurer fresh from Harvard Yard was no Wilfred Owen. With E. I. Cummings, Robert Hillier, Ernest Hemingway and many others, his was a foray into the wide and dangerous world. One of the advantages of the First Generation, he was essentially disengaged. His war was also the eternal undergraduate trip to Paris.

After the hours d'oeuvre had been taken away, leaving them Rabelaisianly gay, with a joyous sense of irony, came sole incident in a cream-coloured sauce with mussels in it. Have, old man, let's not all over Europe; I'm getting a taste for this sort of love!

One Man's Initiation, too, is an hour d'oeuvre to one man's work and a whole American generation. The Marxist siren song already reverberates: "Organisation is death. It is disorganisation, not organisation, that is the aim of life." But the aesthetic control, the pointillism of detailed sights and sounds, inevitably in retrospect, ushers in the twenties. Amid the gas and shells, a sense of achievement is in the air. This exultation by the Cornell University Press is wholly deserved.

What seems stereotyped both in the diary extracts and in the hook itself is the emotional response: the young *lindenberg* reporter has been let off the university leash to seize on experience. But he is too self-conscious, altogether too humphous. "As he stood by the ear, wiping the blood off his hands with a ratty rag, he could still feel the man's ribs and the muscles of the man's arm against his side. It made him strangely happy."

Allen and Unwin had allowed their printer to bowdlerize the text. But the pristine text authorized, complete and unexpurgated, now at last reproduced, had never invited a *university* of *university*. If anything, it invited contemplation by a series of juxtaposed scenes, impressions, photographic skills. Some sections, in a café or dugout, come hotly to life. But not the characters. There are no characters: only a young man turning his random diary to a fictional continuum.

Parts of this diary are now published by the author in his introduction: they emphasize the acutely receptive eye and ear of his younger self half a century ago.

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Strangely happy

ALLEN AND UNWIN: *One Man's Initiation*. 1977. 179pp. Cornell University Press (I.B.E.G.). £1.7s. (Paperback, 17s.).

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Newscastrs

MARLENA FRICK: *A Mouthful of Ales*. 126pp. Gollancz. 21s.

A Mouthful of Ales consists of two stories, each based on an example of the black predicament in America's South. One was inspired by a news-report and both might have been. The first is told by a widow of a man killed during a strike he has helped to provoke. She is bitter and bewildered as she fails to get jobs and to feed her young children, one of whom is taken from her as being in need of care and protection whilst the other is apparently insane administered by an apparently insane chemist. The other story makes a young boy through the experience of being the only black at all white school and having his father murdered by the Ku Klux Klan in retaliation for his decision to leave for Chicago, puppy and all, to educate himself. He dies, trying to save his puppy, in another riot in Chicago.

The humiliations and dangers are just the kind some black people in the South have to suffer constantly, and the violence and the fear reflect what we have all read of the situation. The author, in trying to breathe individuality into her characters and to identify with them, seems to have been prompted by pity rather than the sort of understanding which would make them poignant and particular. Almost everything that has ever happened to black people in America happens to her two main characters. They are there to sum it all up and to represent more than they are capable of, and this inevitably leads to sentimentality and a

Pawkissimo

GIOVANNI GUARESCHI: *Duncan and Clotilda*. Translated by L. K. Conrad. 217pp. Macdonald. 25s.

Giovanni Guareschi, who died last year, had what might be called an Italian brand of pawky humour, and like many humorists with a narrow range, but upon a single good idea, and worked hard at it. This was the partnership—or friendly tussle—

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General Editor: KATHLEEN COBURN
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Gathering facts

J. A. BANKS (Editor): *Studies in British Society*. 220pp. Routledge and Kegan Paul. 12s. 6d.

Over the past ten years the output of social theory and research has expanded phenomenally. The mass of material is such that it has become unrealistic to ask the average student to sift it for himself. Much of this literature, ungraciously written and obsessed with trivialities, merely enmeshes in print the rituals attendant on acquiring a Ph.D. And since, typically, sociology is only one subject in a degree combining several related disciplines, the student is increasingly driven to rely on secondary sources. The appearance of a series of edited textbooks, also published by Routledge, under the title "Students' Library of Sociology", is an obvious recognition of this tendency.

Collections of extracts from empirical works which put the student at once one remove from the primary subject-matter are certainly preferable to books about books by sociologists, but the compiler has a heavy responsibility. His choice is likely to circumscribe the reading of all but the outstanding student. It is homal to be personal but it must not be eccentric.

Professor Banks explains in an agreeably modest but rather inadequate introduction that he has selected his seven extracts on the basis of their "richness of sociological content". What this means is unclear. An earlier hint that works considered for inclusion were judged by the extent of their contribution to "scientific sociology" is not borne out by the readings he has chosen. Margaret Stacey's *Tradition and Change*, Bryn Wilson's *Sects and Society*, Terence and Pauline Morris on Pentonville are all descriptive pieces; *The Home and the School* is firmly in the fact-gathering mainstream of British sociology. Only G. N. Ostergaard and A. H. Halsey in *Power in Cooperatives* could be considered in any way theory-based.

Deprived of this justification, the choice of extracts for a book called *Studies in British Society* looks odd indeed. Professor Wilson's description of the Elin Foursquare Gospel Church has a certain curiosity interest, but it concerns a tiny fringe group and is no more sociological than many well-researched Sunday magazine articles. *Coal and Conflict* is undistinguished and highly technical. Yet both have been included at the expense of areas where British soci-

ologists have made significant contributions to our understanding of society. Basil Bernstein's work on linguistics, the research on family and neighbourhood stemming from the Institute of Community Studies, the many excellent anthropological village studies, the whole field of poverty research inspired by Richard Titmuss at the London School of Economics and carried forward so brilliantly by Peter Townsend and the Essex Department of Sociology—these are some of the more important omissions. To leave them all out would seem a serious misdirection of the student's attention.

Nevertheless the book is worth having for what is included. Mrs Stacey's account of the intricate status groupings of Banbury, the Newsons' sensitive comparison of working-class and middle-class patterns of infant care, Dr. Douglas's exposure of the class bias in our selective education system, the more telling for its steadfastly neutral tone, are all likely to send the reader back to the books from which they were taken. And the layout and presentation of Professor Banks's collection—each extract preceded by a summary of research methods and results and followed by suggestions for further reading—should serve as a model.

R. N. MORRIS: *The Sixth Form and College Entrance*. 223pp. Routledge and Kegan Paul. 40s.

Mr. R. N. Morris has studied the relationship between the sixth form and the university in terms of the sociological analysis which has become familiar chiefly through such documents as the Plowden and Newsom reports. These reports show the immense influence of the family background on the child up to the age of fifteen, and by implication suggest that the effects of school on the child are comparatively slight—certainly far less significant than reforming educationists would wish them to be.

Mr. Morris's study of the years between sixteen and nineteen is therefore of considerable significance, because he is dealing with a group of students who have already chosen to stay on in education: many of these wish to go on to higher education, and for them school must play a more important part than it does for children for whom it is just a tale of tears before they can escape to some useful occupation. We know from other educational research that, for the most part, students in the sixth form come from families with some experience of education beyond the minimum themselves, or from those with a significant enthusiasm and a support for education.

In studying how far school affects the lives and occupational choices of these students, Mr. Morris comes to the conclusion that family life has a less significant part to play in their educational success than at earlier stages of education. At this later stage sex differences and differences in where students live begin to play an important part; the boys tended to be orientated towards the university and science though they were predominantly from mixed grammar and comprehensive schools in the Midlands and the West Midlands, and this may very well not be true of the rest of the country, whereas the girls tended to choose colleges of education and courses leading to occupations dealing with people.

Mr. Morris then carried out a series of tests to see how far students who were applying for admission to higher education were stable in their choices. He found that those who had already made a vocational choice were fairly liked in their ambitions, whereas the others who had less vocational certainty had a considerable degree of flexibility in their view of where to go to college. This flexibility extended into a notion to drop higher education altogether

if it became difficult to get. Thus, whenever there is a scarcity of places it is almost certain that a considerable number of people, who could do well in education, are discouraged and these appear to be disproportionately working class. It is also clear that the differences in prestige of different kinds of institutions

always raise difficult problems of organization, law and accountability. United Nations peacekeeping operations have been particularly complex enterprises, and most of the books about them have, understandably, all only with specific operations, or else with specific aspects of the whole peacekeeping system.

Rosalyn Higgins has decided to deal almost exclusively on official U.N. documents, and it is precisely the purpose and value of her book that it makes these documents widely available in a carefully selected and intelligible form. As she says in her preface,

There is no one single place to which the student of peacekeeping can turn to get access to all the documents. He has been obliged to flounder among the voluminous and unsorted U.N. documentation—with which he may not be familiar—and has had no guarantee that he has discovered all the relevant materials or that he has fully appreciated their implications. The book of May-June, 1967, in the middle of the book, clearly illustrates the need for a readily available documentation on U.N. peacekeeping.

The public debates of these weeks also show the dangers of familiarity with only isolated documents, rather than the entire range of documentary evidence presented within its proper historical, political and legal context.

In this first of three volumes, Rosalyn Higgins presents documents on

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Edward Arnold

41 Middle Street, London W.1

Stopping war

ROSALYN HIGGINS: *United Nations Peacekeeping, 1946-1967. Documents and Commentary*. Volume 1: The Middle East. 674pp. Oxford University Press for the Royal Institute of International Affairs. £5 10s.

International cooperative ventures always raise difficult problems of organization, law and accountability. United Nations peacekeeping operations have been particularly complex enterprises, and most of the books about them have, understandably, all only with specific operations, or else with specific aspects of the whole peacekeeping system.

Rosalyn Higgins has decided to deal almost exclusively on official U.N. documents, and it is precisely the purpose and value of her book that it makes these documents widely available in a carefully selected and intelligible form. As she says in her preface,

In this first of three volumes, Rosalyn Higgins presents documents on

the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine, the U.N. Emergency Force in Egypt, the U.N. Observer Group in Lebanon in 1958, and the U.N. Yemen Observation Mission of 1963-64. In each case the documents are broken down into thirteen clearly defined subject-headings, such as "Functions and Mandate", "Relations With Host States", and "Implementation". This convenient classification makes it particularly easy to compare the various U.N. peacekeeping forces; and it also enhances the book's value as a work of reference.

The linking passages by Rosalyn Higgins are throughout extremely lucid. She is not afraid of forthright judgment, and states for example that the establishment of Unef in 1956 "was a brilliant innovation, an extraordinarily imaginative departure in the affairs of the U.N.". One of the special values of this book as a guide to the maze of U.N. documents lies in its clear indications of where the documents themselves are inadequate. Of the Lebanon observer group, for example, Dr. Higgins writes: "Though it is nowhere explicitly stated, it is reasonable to assume that Unagil was a subsidiary organ of the Security Council established within the terms of Article 29." It is curious how the U.N. documents often leave important things unstated. On the Yemen Observation Mission, Rosalyn Higgins has done a useful piece of deduction from the documents to work out exactly who was commanding it at what times. The unpopularity of very many U.N. documents has made this book necessary, and the clarity of her exposition makes it an admirable guide to a complex and at times confusing set of ventures.

Escaping death

MICHAEL ZYLBERBERG: *A Warsaw Diary, 1939-1945*. 220pp. Vallentine, Mitchell. 35s.

Michael Zylberberg is one of those rare and lucky individuals who evaded the various "selections" in the Warsaw Ghetto, escaped from the ghetto to live as a Jew in the "Aryan" side of Warsaw, and finally made his way out of Warsaw through the sewers after the collapse of the uprising in 1944. He notes that a sense of the miraculous haunted him all that time.

From 1942 to 1945 he kept a diary in Yiddish. A large part of it remained hidden near Warsaw till it was discovered twenty years later. It was published first in serial form in the original Yiddish in the daily paper *Forward* in New York. Although this book, written partly in the form of a diary and partly memoir, does not rank in importance to such diaries as those of Chaim Kaplan's *Scroll of Agony* and Emanuel Ringelblum's *Notes from the Warsaw Ghetto* it is valuable both for its depiction of life in the ghetto and above all for a picture of the life of a Jew trying to survive in a Warsaw which had become *judenrein*.

Many Jews, perhaps thousands, lived like Mr. Zylberberg, their lives in perpetual danger from the Nazis and the Polish police. They also ran the risk of being denounced by Poles like the one whom Mr. Zylberberg met and who spent hours praying in church. "It often struck me," comments Mr. Zylberberg, "that had one of the saintly disciples, before whom he lay prostrate, come down amongst us, he would have been the first to inform the Germans about a Jew."

The greater part of the Polish population were either indifferent to the fate of the Jews or actively hostile to them, in spite of the persecution that the Poles themselves suffered at the hands of the Nazis. Mr. Zylberberg believes that this indifference or hostility was due to the teach-

ing of the Catholic Church. He describes, for instance, a sermon which he heard in a Jesuit church in Passion Week in 1944. (Jews often found that mingling with the crowds in churches was the easiest way to escape detection.)

His theme was the trial of Jesus and his death. He portrayed vividly the agony on the cross, and took the opportunity of attacking the Pharisees, constantly referring to them as Jews and speaking with marked venom. "The priest spoke, of course, of the Jews of Roman times, but the twist of his argument was such that he could have easily been referring to modern Jewry. The worshippers, the majority of them ordinary orphans living in the Old City, listened in silence. For them Jews were Jews, those of the old being equated with those of the present day. They were all responsible for the death of Jesus, and were all enemies of Christianity."

And yet Warsaw after the liquidation of the Ghetto remained full of Jewish memories. A number of Yiddish and Hebrew ivories had passed into the colloquial language of the Poles. Jewish objects were sold everywhere. Pages from Jewish books were used for wrapping goods of the Jews were used as fuel. "The Jewish religion going up in smoke," as one of Mr. Zylberberg's landlords commented, "Prayer shawls were turned into women's dresses. Scrolls of the law were used as inner linings for shoes or hats. Only the synagogical silver objects, displayed at fairs and festivals, found little demand. They were luxuries unlike wool and paper."

Even after liberation from German occupation the fear of the Jews did not vanish. The first Russian soldiers whom Mr. Zylberberg meets nearly strikes him with a bayonet when he asks him if he is a Jew. When he asks the local Russian commandant for a pass to return to Warsaw he gives his real name and not his assumed Polish name. "He looked at me in surprise and said it would be better for me to use the false one for the time being."

Reprisal

JACK OLSEN: *Silence on Monte Sole*. 330pp. Arthur Barker. 36s.

Mr. Olsen has written a long and thoroughly documented account of the massacre carried out on Monte Sole in the commune of Marzabotto, south of Bologna, in September/October, 1944. Of all the atrocities which the Germans committed in Italy this claimed the most victims and the circumstances were the most affecting. In reprisal for the activities of a not very effective formation of partisans, a detachment of S.S., having surrounded this isolated feature in the central Apennines, systematically herded together the men, women and children in each village and destroyed them with machine-gun fire, bombs and flame-throwers. The number of dead is estimated at 1,800. The astonishing thing, given the techniques used, is that there were any survivors; but it is precisely from their narratives that Mr. Olsen has reconstructed his most vivid pages, his most harrowing testimony. Several young girls, for instance, found themselves shielded by the bodies of their parents and friends and lived to tell the tale, sometimes wounded but sometimes quite unscathed.

There seems to have been little military point in the massacre. Mr. Olsen tries to make out that Monte Sole was an important stage on the German route of withdrawal though it lay, in fact, rather off the line of the Allies' main thrust. There had been some sabotage of road and railway by the partisans, but hardly more serious than in other parts of the Apennines. As a political act, designed as an example to others, it also was of little point since the Germans and Italians who carried it

through, becoming ashamed of their own excesses, took strenuous steps to prevent the true story getting out. The posthumous story has also had its ups and downs. The communists claimed the political allegiance of the partisan brigade, though plainly not all were communists; they consequently exaggerated their achievements and were suspected, or at least accused, by their political opponents of having exaggerated the massacre also. In 1951 the commander of the S.S. troops, Major Walter Reder, was condemned to life imprisonment by an Italian court; he is still serving this sentence although in 1967 a petition for reprieve was organized which received much support in Austria and Bavaria.

G. Hermon Gill's *Royal Australian Navy, 1942-1945* (753pp. Canberra: Australian War Memorial. London: Angus and Robertson. 40s.) is the second of the two volumes dealing with the navy in the Australian official history of the Second World War. It is a long and highly detailed chronicle of all the naval operations in which Australian ships or interests were involved. It is not, however, narrowly parochial in either tone or balance. The general background of the war is clearly depicted and Mr. Gill's judgments on the various political and strategic controversies between the Allies are soundly based on a full understanding of the complexity of the problems. Inevitably he concentrates mostly on the war in the Far East and makes an interesting use of the Japanese sources which have been available to him. He may not have the incisiveness of a Roskill, but he has provided the Australian Navy with a full and reliable account of the war in which it came of age, and also of its little-known role in the German and Italian who carried it

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Macmillan

Welding together

A. V. S. LOCHHEAD (Editor): *A Reader in Social Administration*. 374pp. Constable. £2 5s.

A *Reader in Social Administration* has some of the old-fashioned virtues of a good anthology. Too often nowadays a series of extracts from previously published works are carelessly strung together, the editor accepting no higher responsibility than that of providing a 300-word preface and his name on the title page. It is often difficult to see any meaningful theme underlying such publications or, indeed, any point at all in producing them. Mr. Lochhead's reader is far removed from this kind of hack work. It is not simply that the material in this book has been selected with obvious care but that, in addition, it has been welded together by him in a way that creates a quite new book out of the separate elements.

The book falls into four parts, each introduced by the editor with an outline of its main theme. After a discussion of the scope of social admini-

stration subsequent sections look first at historical development, and then at changing social needs and perceptions. The final section turns to current social issues within the wider context of political, economic and cultural life.

All the material is selected from the published works of writers eminent in their field, but Mr. Lochhead's eclecticism has drawn in not only such widely known essays as Professor Titmuss's "Equality in the 1950s" or Mr. Arthur Seldon's "Welfare by Choice", but also others less familiar. There is, for example, a brilliant essay on the battle fought among the Webbs and other historic figures like Sir Charles Loch and George Lansbury over the famous Royal Commission on the Poor Laws. As the Loch Memorial Lecture, 1953, this absorbing story (even though it was subsequently published by the Family Welfare Association) cannot until now have reached as wide an audience as it deserves. Other notable but, at least to social administration students, less well-known extracts include: Professor A. V. Dicey's "The Debt of Collectivism to Benthamism", Mr. W. G. Runciman's

"Deprivation and Social Justice" and Miss Penelope Hall's "Welfare State and Welfare Society".

Despite this excellent and wide-ranging choice of material, and the creative way in which it has been drawn together, there are flaws in this reader. First, there is some sloppiness in references and footnotes. Secondly, Mr. Lochhead has lacked the will, or perhaps courage—the sure mark of the outstanding editor—to tidy up the texts of his contributors as far as is necessary to fit them perfectly into their new setting. It is irritating, and no doubt for the new student down-right confusing, to come across references to other "earlier" or "later" chapters or themes which are in fact not in this book at all but, presumably, in the original from which the particular essay or chapter has been extracted. The book is designed for first-year university students and those studying social administration as part of other courses in Colleges of Further Education. If, as one must hope, this book reaches the wider audience who would find it not merely instructive but engrossing, the book's minor blemishes will perhaps be put right in a subsequent edition.

Poor kids

SULA WOLFE: *Children Under Stress*. 249pp. Allen Lane: The Penguin Press. 42s.

Books about child development are constantly appearing, and it is not often that one stands out above the rest as *Children Under Stress* does. There are no dead patches in it at all. Dr. Wolfe is continuously stimulating, informative and often moving.

The weaving of research evidence and case study material is most skilful. Dr. Wolfe lets her patients speak for themselves. As she observes, "no amount of paraphrasing can equal the individual verbal gifts people display when they describe their personal life experiences". This respect for people pervades the book and gives it a humanity too often lacking in psychiatric writings.

Though Dr. Wolfe's general view derives from Anna Freud and Melanie Klein, the book is quite free from psychoanalytic jargon, and can be read with as much pleasure and advantage by laymen as by those professionally engaged. In caring for children, parents will find the chapters on the effects of illness, bereavement, and family disruption particularly helpful. In seeking to minimize the repercussions on children of "unavoid-

able misfortunes. It is hard to tell at what point a child's reaction to such situations becomes "abnormal". Often, as Dr. Wolfe shows, apparently disturbed children are reacting to normal psychological mechanisms. Excessive strains in their lives—only every teacher in a perceptive description of the circle of early deprivation—failure—emotional disturbance—rejection—and more, which so many of our poor children are caught in. It is significant that this section of the book, dealing with cultural deprivation, is the only one richly illustrated with studies. Such children need a psychiatrist. Their parents are more likely to land them in approved schools than in the hands of a psychiatrist.

Dr. Wolfe makes a strong plea for psychiatrists to shift their attention from the skilled treatment of a few families to the teaching of the who have daily care and responsibility for children—teachers, care workers, foster parents, not just a fancy "therapist"—to suggest that the child psychiatrist's ultimate aim should be an unrealistic aim, should be other professional working in psychological techniques that he himself is job."



Treen, and other Wooden Bygones

Edward H. Pinto

Mr. Pinto is, without a doubt, the world's greatest authority on wooden bygones and their role in social history, and his new book, currently unique, will remain the standard work on the subject for many, many years. It is arranged meticulously in twenty-eight sections, each with its own historical introduction, and covers the complete range of objects in wood from prehistory to the present day. There are 400 photographs, illustrating over 3,000 objects—almost all of them taken from the famous Pinto Collection of Wooden Bygones in Birmingham Museum. A free illustrated 8pp. prospectus on the book is available on request to: G. Bell and Sons, 6 Portland St., London, W.1C.2. 70s paper, 99s 7135 1333 3. £9 10s. net

Bel

Learning from the Poles

STOJAN MCCALL (Editor): *Polish Logic, 1920-1939*. Introduction by Tadeusz Kotarbiński. 406pp. Clarendon Press: Oxford University Press. £4 10s.

HENRYK SKOLIMOWSKI: *Polish Analytical Philosophy*. 275pp. Routledge and Kegan Paul. 40s.

For those of us who have been foolishly and regrettably ignorant of the achievements in philosophy and logic in Poland in the first half of this century, two useful books have appeared. *Polish Logic, 1920-1939* is an interesting anthology of papers, mostly newly translated; *Polish Analytical Philosophy* is an historical survey and commentary. Professor Skolimowski's survey ranges from the works of Twardowski, the outstanding pupil of Brentano, who became professor of philosophy at Lwów in 1895 and whose influence has been immeasurable in the development of conceptual analysis and logic in Poland, to work done there today.

Because one of the greatest Polish logicians, Tarski, has been working in California since the beginning of the Second World War, and his inter-war papers were published here in 1956, philosophers in Britain are more familiar with Polish work in formal logic than with recent Polish philosophy. Professor Skolimowski helps us to see that the latter has astonishing similarities to Anglo-Saxon philosophy in the past half-century. The difference is that most Polish philosophers had a better training in mathematics and symbolic logic than was the general case here. The works of Kotarbiński and Ajdukiewicz, who wrote several of their articles in English in German, have much to teach us. Kotarbiński's "Reism" (which is much closer to Brentano's later thought than Professor Skolimowski claims) argues out succinctly the ontological primacy of material objects in ways similar to Quine and Goodman. Professor Skolimowski is right to see a similarity to Ryle's position in Kotarbiński's view of mental concepts, and his arguments here are interesting. Ajdukiewicz's denial of the relativity of truth and his arguments concerning the formulations under which statements formulated in one conceptual apparatus can and cannot be expressed in another, is of great interest to those who have followed the disputes between Professor Wittgenstein and his opponents here concerning how claims made in one society could be said to be true or false by people living in another society (with radically different basic concepts).

There is a special reason why recent Polish philosophy is of interest to Anglo-Saxon philosophical circles. In Britain, probably for the first time, a wide sector of students interested in philosophy are stirred by Marxism and attack what they consider to be the methods of academic analytical philosophy. Many of their attacks (even that made by Perry Anderson in *New Left Review*) are carried out at a naive level because Marxist theorizing among philosophy students has little tradition here. As Professor Skolimowski says, unlike other countries where the central philosophical school has become Marxist, Poland had a flourishing school of mathematical logic within philosophy departments and a well-developed tradition of exacting conceptual analysis. The confrontations which have taken place between Marxists and non-Marxists in Poland—e.g. between Adam Schaff and Ajdukiewicz—are of much greater philosophical interest than those we have seen elsewhere. The opponents take each other more seriously because they understand better what each other's philosophical claims are: a condition of serious dialogue much to be desired in Britain.

So far as logical works are concerned, Professor Skolimowski is not only deliberately brief in his comments, he is also not quite at his best. One gets a much better view of Polish logic in recent years in Tadeusz Kotarbiński's introduction to Professor McCALL's anthology and in an article by Jordan in the same book. The eighteen works in *Polish Logic, 1920-1939* reveal not only the high standard but also the variety of work in logic carried out in Poland in the inter-war years. Some of the works are concerned with problems in mathematical logic, some with philosophical questions which are tackled with the aid of logical techniques and two are papers on the history of logic. To the first group belong Jaskowski's epoch-making paper on the "Rules of suppositions in formal logic", published in 1934, which developed what we now call the natural deduction method; a method of logical proof which does not proceed from axioms and substitution rules but from arbitrary suppositions and certain rules of inference. This method was developed independently by Jaskowski and by the German mathematician Gentzen, but we have tended to know it through Gentzen's paper of 1934. Jaskowski writes that his work was written as a solution to a problem set

by Łukasiewicz in 1926, and first made public in Poland in 1927. Łukasiewicz had pointed out that mathematicians used methods of reasoning starting from arbitrary suppositions. Students of logic today are so familiar with non-axiomatic methods of deduction that it may be difficult to imagine how exciting it must have been to witness its appearance forty years ago.

There are papers on three-valued logic, another of the exciting fields developed by the Polish logic school, by Łukasiewicz, Wajsberg and Słupecki, and there are several papers related to equivalent calculi which we have hitherto known mainly through the works of Tarski by Łukasiewicz, Lesniewski and Sobociński. In spite of his precision Lesniewski is an exasperating writer to read. Obsessed by the notion of reducing the number of primitive terms and axioms (each of which is reduced finally to one), he produces a single axiom composed of 290 signs which he claims to have used in practice!

Of the philosophical papers there is one by Łukasiewicz against determinism where he uses three-valued logic and his belief that events do not have infinite sequences of causes to defend the indeterminacy of certain future events. Both Lesniewski and Chwistek have papers criticizing Bertrand Russell's method of avoiding the logical anomalies by his theory of types, and attempt to give alternative solutions which are of great interest. The paper of Chwistek, who was also a painter and art critic, has a lucidity and neatness which are very pleasing. He is a thorough constructivist, and it is a pity that we do not have more of Chwistek's papers on the foundation of mathematics translated here. (His book on *Logic of Science* was published here in 1948.) We also have Ajdukiewicz's famous paper in which he attempts to find ways of showing when a sequence of words make a syntactically well-formed sentence by indexing words of different semantic categories according to certain rules.

The two historical papers are also interesting. Łukasiewicz's paper written in 1934 "discovered" the importance of the long-ignored logicians of the Megara school of ancient Greece, who possessed the notion of truth-function, and of the Stoics who developed a system of propositional logic (as distinct from Aristotle's logic of terms). The other historical paper by Jordan traces the development of mathematical logic between the two world wars and is written with outstanding lucidity.

ROLAND PUCCETTI: *Persans*. 152pp. Macmillan. 30s.

At first sight *Persans* may seem something of a pot-pourri. Mr. Puccetti seems unsure whether he is writing philosophy, popular science or future history. In fact all these elements are combined by the book's essential nature: that of a religious tract.

The main line of the argument is as follows: persons are to be distinguished from animals by their ability to assimilate a conceptual scheme—particularly a moral one—from their social environment, and from God and the angels by their possession of feelings. No robot could count as a person, because no hard thing can feel pain, nor, therefore, have feelings. We could perhaps grov an artificial person from newly created protoplasm, but in the present state of our knowledge we are more likely to meet such beings as adjuncts of some more advanced, extraterrestrial society. The possibility of finding nonhuman moral agents is therefore dependent upon the chances of verifying the hypothesis that there are other intelligent races "out there".

Mr. Puccetti assesses first the probabilities of extraterrestrial life (maybe within fifty light-years), secondly the prospects for verifying this (only by electromagnetic communication, and unlikely even so), and thirdly the degree of resemblance to humanity to be expected in any intelligent species. He concludes that any such species must resemble us closely: intelligence can only develop along the road that it has taken in man's case. In view of the probable existence somewhere of extraterrestrial intelligence, Mr. Puccetti argues that all terrestrial religions are parochial. This, in combination with earlier arguments against the personal being of God, leads him to reject all major religions in favour of the extraterrestrialism previously confined to flying saucer clubs and the like: "some-one somewhere shares a value with you".

Unfortunately, almost every step in Mr. Puccetti's argument is weak. The tendentious and the putatively invalid are such pervasive elements of his thesis that it is difficult to select any particular point for criticism. We are asked to accept, without argu-

ment, that mental entities are independent on the possibility of pain as is colour-sensation, and that only living things can feel pain, as in Russia, there might one be chairs of atheism. A more defensible proposition would be that of instituting chairs of other senses, for example, of valuable in other environments, excluding planets unlike this.

He offers no reason for regarding the viability of an organism as a pair of legs, nor of the conceivable development in such a way.

It is clear that Mr. Puccetti's elusions are predetermined religious needs, even in the contradiction: all intelligent beings must, like man, develop a mind and (by an uneasy extrapolation) a heart's theory of natural law, society, but (on still weaker grounds) all intelligent species must be the same. It is not unlike us as it suits his argument that it is too-much-much more speciously than them for many readers the importance of what is said as well as of respect for truth, knowledge, common good. But if it is a matter of religious belief, it is the religion that matters to the believer, not the truth or the value of the religious that are in complete must be rivals. His arguments against atheism, and his early of Christian faith, depend on a failure to take into account the international character of the religious.

In the latest number (December, 1968), along with Renato Barilli (writing about epistemological problems in general linguistics), we find Vladimir Barilov from Prague (writing about the problems of the "Opposizioni morfologiche nella grammatica strutturale", Vincenzo Lo

General sentences

PETER THOMAS GEACH: *Reference and Generality*. 203pp. Cornell University Press. London: Oxford University Press. £3 12s. 6d.

The beginning of the science of logic can be found in Aristotle's discovery that arguments are valid in virtue of their form. Given no argument, it follows that in logical investigations we need not concern ourselves with its content, but only with its form; arguments of the same form have the same logical characteristics. Ever since Aristotle logicians have studied the forms of arguments and the forms of the sentences in them. In traditional logic these investigations were, however, obstructed by the unexamined belief that all sentences are basically of the subject-predicate form or can be analysed into sentences of that form. It was this belief that almost made it impossible for traditional logicians to understand the structure of relational sentences or general sentences asserting that everything has some characteristic or that there is something which has that characteristic.

One of the major achievements of modern, symbolic logic is to have sorted out the difficulties surrounding relational and general sentences. In his stimulating book Professor Geach discusses in detail two of the traditional accounts of general sentences: one is the medieval theory of suppositions, the other Russell's theory of denoting complexes. Geach points out the difficulties generated by these

two accounts and shows that to overcome them lead one to the contemporary and general sentences.

In the course of his examination of general sentences, Geach has opportunity to discuss a large number of important logical concepts of importance to logicians of the present. He does not, however, attempt to include in his list of concepts the important concepts of the present, but he does so in a way which is illuminating and valuable piece of work.

His main contention is that, in the face of vacillation and "gladiatorial" poses which concealed weakness, Mussolini kept relatively good terms with France, and even with France, these three years in order to strengthen his position in south-east Europe and in Africa, where he succeeded in gaining important influence in Ethiopia. In Europe he seemed almost obsessed with the intention to dominate the Danube valley and the Balkan peninsula. He looked like a challenge to France whose power there he certainly renounced, particularly with the Yugoslav Treaty of November, 1927. But in fact in this period he was containing himself instead of taking steps towards the domination of Yugoslavia. The quarrel between Alexander and the Croat Party, which came to a head in the death of Radic in 1928, was followed by Mussolini's second part containing the Yugoslav League with success.

Perhaps the most momentous step taken was to respond to Beihin's

ITALY

WHAT APPEARS to have been a right-hearted prediction Mantale has remarked that in Western Europe, as in Russia, there might one be chairs of atheism. A more defensible proposition would be that of instituting chairs of other senses, for example, of valuable in other environments, excluding planets unlike this.

Another high-powered and linguistically orientated periodical is *Strumenti critici* edited by D'Arco Silvio Avalle. It has a stronger literary bias than *Lingua e stile*. Some of the newest and newfangled aspects and techniques of linguistics are applied in the pages of this periodical to poetic texts: in the current number (February, 1969), for instance, a Shakespearean sonnet is submitted to an elaborate "structuralistic" operation by Marcello Pagnini and there are two unpublished letters by Castiglione edited by Guglielmo Gorni.

Nuova corrente, edited by Mario Bressini, has a wider and more varied scope. It is engaged at a more intelligent and more coherent level than most other periodicals—in a constant review and scrutiny of literary values and their relevance in a changing world. As a result of the ever-growing tide of world literature which it is becoming increasingly difficult to cope with or even keep track of, a critic, according to Mantale, "non tenta nemmeno più di creare valori e giudizi, ma si limita a segnalare i problemi, a porli in luce, a farli discutere".

Advances in 1927 and to become the acknowledged patron of Hungarian revisionism in 1928. This was the beginning of an assault upon the status quo created by the Peace Treaties. Through Hungary, but not only through her, Mussolini became involved with Austrian and German revisionism. At Locarno the Brenner frontier had not been guaranteed, and Mussolini in this period occasionally played with the idea of getting a German guarantee of the Brenner in return for agreeing to the Anschluss. In the years with which Dr. Caracci is concerned, as it was a period of ruthless Italianization of the South Tyrol which caused bitter resentment in Germany as well as Austria. On the other hand, a man called Hitler was already declaring that the Italian alliance would be worth the acceptance of the Brenner frontier. Dr. Caracci draws attention to this, but it is a little misleading to imply, as he does, that Germany became more revisionist, or that Hitler counted for much, in 1928. For to the elections of May of that year only twelve National Socialists were returned while the Social Democrats gained—indeed their leader, Hermann Müller, became Chancellor, with Stresemann unshaken except in health at the head of the German Foreign Office.

While it suited Mussolini to have Germany to use as a threat against France, "through" must of Dr. Caracci's period the Duce did not intend that Germany should be strengthened. Most of the time he expressed "great hostility" to the Anschluss and initially objected to the Austrian Social Democrats as the champions. Through Beihin's champion, the patron of the Austrian Heimwehr leaders, who began to finance to their attempts to destroy democracy in Austria, he returned, they unhesitatingly accepted the Brenner frontier for the time.

Mussolini's advisers, at first Caviglioli, the prominent head of the Italian Foreign Office, and then Gradi, who developed moderation

Mussolini after Locarno

GIAMPIERO CARACCI: *La politica estera dell'Italia fascista 1925-1928*. 391pp. L.5,000. GIOVANNI RUMI: *Alle origini della politica estera fascista 1918-1923*. 323pp. L.3,000. Bari: Laterza.

Professor Caracci, Professor Tassinari's successor as guardian-in-chief of the Italian Diplomatic Document, has chosen a hard task. The analysis of the contradictions of Mussolini's foreign policy in the years following the Treaty of Locarno. Constant reference to dramatic sources inevitably produces a rather tightly knit narrative and his valiant attempts to include economic motivation, the importance to Italy of cheap oil from Persia or the concern of Mussolini's agents in the Balkans to resist German, do not prevent this. He has nevertheless done a valuable piece of work.

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much earlier than is generally recognized, tried to turn him of the danger of encouraging German appetites through encouraging those in the Magyars and the Croats, but in the 1920s no one thought that the German danger would be serious for a generation. Thus the risks which Mussolini took, in so far as they were known to the greatest risks he took were in secret, did not cause great astonishment or dismay. Indeed Dr. Caracci reluctantly suggests that Mussolini by his posturing between 1925 and 1928 had acquired the influence to which he aspired. Until he attacked Ethiopia in 1935 he could almost sit back. The activities of the Italian anti-Fascists in France always annoyed him, but the emergence of a more aggressive Germany in 1933 pushed him nearer to France again, facilitating the agreement with Laval two years later.

Giorgio Rumi's book, to which Dr. Caracci does not seem to refer although it came out last year, serves as some kind of introduction to his own. It is not, however, a very satisfactory work, its earlier chapters comprising an almost unbroken string of quotations from Mussolini's newspaper, the *Popolo d'Italia*. In the final chapters we find the Duce's double game, as described by Dr. Caracci, beginning as soon as Mussolini came to power. But Dr. Rumi has nothing much to say that has not been said before, and when he finally comes to Corfu in 1923 he simply refers to J. Barros's book on the subject, a Princeton publication of 1963. The one thing Dr. Rumi emphasizes more than have other writers is "Fascist activity" in the Italian-Swiss Canton of the Ticino, which, however, did not have any particular consequence. There is, of course, a gap of two years between these two books which can to some extent be bridged by reference to Di Nolfo's *Mussolini e la politica estera italiana 1919-1933*, published in 1960 without the use of the considerable material which has since become available.

Literary magazines in Italian

BY G. SINGH

Cascio from Amsterdam on "Struttura, funzione, valore di 'andare + participio passato'" and Edgardo T. Saronne from Boukier on "Un'analisi semantico-strutturale dell'Italiano".

Another high-powered and linguistically orientated periodical is *Strumenti critici* edited by D'Arco Silvio Avalle. It has a stronger literary bias than *Lingua e stile*. Some of the newest and newfangled aspects and techniques of linguistics are applied in the pages of this periodical to poetic texts: in the current number (February, 1969), for instance, a Shakespearean sonnet is submitted to an elaborate "structuralistic" operation by Marcello Pagnini and there are two unpublished letters by Castiglione edited by Guglielmo Gorni.

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Mussolini's advisers, at first Caviglioli, the prominent head of the Italian Foreign Office, and then Gradi, who developed moderation

there are attitudes by Italo Calvino ("Appunti sulla narrativa come processo combinatorio"), Giuseppe Serbelloni ("La parola bianca di Sylvia Plath"), Tino Ranieri ("Significati e tendenze del linguaggio cinematografico d'oggi") and Umberto Eco ("Il testo del play—Il testo spinto"). For Calvino the battle of literature means "uno sforzo per uscire fuori dai confini del linguaggio", and literature itself is regarded as the "la possibilità implicite nel proprio materiale, indipendentemente dalla personalità dell'autore" and "contenuti preconcetti" it embodies.

A cultural periodical in the most elastic sense of the term, *Ulysses*, founded and edited by Maria Luisa Asiadi, has also discussed (September, 1968) the various aspects of linguistics and semantics. The contributors, included veteran linguists like Bruno Migliorini, Alfredo Schiavini and Giacomo Devoto as well as younger critics dealing with specific issues such as Paolo Caruso ("La strutturazione"), Aldo Rossi ("Metodo strutturale e critica letteraria"), Rudolf Engler ("Sautire e la scuola di Ginevra"), Emilio Garroni ("Jakobson e la scuola di Praga") and Gianfranco Foglia ("Analisi linguistica di contesti pubblicitari"). Each number of *Ulysses* is a symposium on a particular problem, such as "Il problema della casa in Italia" or "L'omnesualità e la società moderna".

As to counterbalance the linguistic and philological bent of these periodicals, there is *Le parole e le idee*, edited by Giulio Valente. In some

pects it is the Italian counterpart of *Modern Language Review*, although its scope is wider, for it reviews books not only on Greek, Latin and modern European literatures, but also on Greek and Roman history, music and philosophy. On top of which it also publishes poems in Italian, French and English. In the current number (June-January, 1969), besides Valente's essay on "Dante and la canzone Italia mia del Petrarca", Olga Ragusa's on "Pirandello and Verga", and G. M. Pozzo's on "La critica attitudinale del positivismo storico e sociologico italiano", there are reviews of Robert Graves's *Poetic Craft and Principle* and F. R. Leavis's *Annals of Literature and Other Essays*.

Some important Italian periodicals are published outside Italy. *Italia*, founded in 1924 and edited by Olga Ragusa (mentioned above) is the oldest and most important Italian periodical published in America. In its pages one is almost always sure to find scholarly and critical articles and book reviews in English as well as Italian. In the current number (December, 1968) Angelo A. De Gemaro writes on "The Lasting Influence of Vico", John A. Scott on "De Sanctis, Ariosto and La poesia cavalleresca", and Olga Ragusa on G. Pullini's edition of *Fogazzaro's Piccolo mondo antico*.

Magazines referred to in the article above:
Lingua e stile, Società editrice Il Mulino, Via Santo Stefano 6, Bologna.
Strumenti critici, Giulio Einaudi editore, Via Biancamano 1, Torino.
Nuova corrente, Via Lattuada 26, Milano.
Ulysses, Via Sardegna 40, Roma.
Le parole e le idee, Via Roma 249, Naples.
Italia, 601 Casa Italiana, Columbia University, New York, N.Y. (U.S.A.).
Forum Indicum, State University of New York at Buffalo, Buffalo, N.Y. (U.S.A.).
La balzana, Boulevard Marksa 1, Engelsa 31, Rijeka (Yugoslavia).

Forum Indicum, another Italian magazine published in America, is edited by Michele Ricciardelli, and has all the zest and dynamism of the relatively young periodical that it is. In the last number (March, 1969) there is a lengthy review of Betocchi's "Un passo, un altro passo" by Giovanni Cecchetti and English translations of poems by Mario Luzi and Clemente Rebora. The most impressive and commendable venture of *Forum Indicum* was a recent Vico number (1931) pages, that came out together with a bibliographical supplement by Elio Gianturco, on the occasion of the tercentenary of Vico's birth. It offers a rich harvest of scholarly and critical essays on the various facets of Vico's thought and personality such as "Vico as poet" by Glanville Cannon, "Le teorie linguistiche di Vico e Condillac" by Luigi Rosiello and "La filosofia vichiana in Joyce" by Attila Föl, besides fresh reviews of such well-known books as Fausto Nicolini's *Vico storico* and Mario Fubini's *Sile e umanità di G. B. Vico*.

Nearer home, and not merely geographically, is the Italian quarterly *La balzana* published at Fiume in Yugoslavia. Although most of the contributors are Italians, Yugoslav writers also appear in Italian translation. In the current number (March 1969), a special section (92 pages) deals with "Rapporti fra le arti". There are about twenty contributors, each examining briefly a particular facet of the problem.

The Times Atlas of the World

Facts:

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Map section: 260 pages of 6-colour plates.

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and comment:

By far the best and most significant World Atlas published during the past 20 years. S. P. Walsh, "World Atlases in Print". I am tremendously impressed with The Times Atlas... I should like to see a copy to every secondary school in the country. Prof. Sir Rahuri Birley, K.C.M.G.

I am most impressed with the accuracy shown in the details of some of the remote areas that I know well. Sir Edmund Hillary.

It is the best, most comprehensive, accurate, and up-to-date single volume Atlas of the world now available in English. The New York Times.

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The new Times Atlas is a godsend to the serious student and to those who have to make decisions. Alastair Buchan, Director, Institute of Strategic Studies.

I think it is an admirable production... You have certainly done a wonderful job in producing this Atlas for 15 guineas. Lord, Devlin.

The Times Atlas of the World. Comprehensive (second revised) edition is available at 15 guineas from booksellers or The Times Atlas, Times Newspapers Limited, Printing House Square, London, E.C.4.

The intrinsically preferable

FRANZ BRENTANO: *The Origin of our Knowledge of Right and Wrong*. Edited by Oskar Krmus. Translated by Roderick M. Chisholm and Elizabeth H. Schneewind. 171pp. Routledge and Kegan Paul. £2.

Routledge brought out, some time ago, as part of their International Library of Philosophy, Brentano's *The True and the False*, and this volume is a most useful successor. Both are English versions of Oskar Krmus's edition, and they are excellently translated and accompanied by clear and helpful notes by Professor Chisholm.

The Origin of our Knowledge of Right and Wrong was a lecture delivered to an audience mainly composed of lawyers, who had asked for a lecture on the subject of Natural Law. Brentano is concerned therefore with the question: "If there is a natural or universal moral law, what is its foundation?" His answer is that the foundation and the sanction for moral law is the positive knowledge of what is right. Knowledge of what is right amounts to the knowledge and pursuit of an ultimate and which is "correct". In an extremely Aristotelian passage, Brentano says

that the moral law will be that law which commands us to choose the "best among the ends that are attainable by us". Now choosing an end is a member of the class of psychological phenomena which consists of *emotions* in the broadest sense of the term. All psychological acts which are either judgments or emotions are susceptible of being either right or wrong.

Brentano insists that just as one may judge truly or falsely that an object before one is black, so one may be properly or improperly affected by an object or the thought of an object. One may feel pain at the thought of it, rightly or wrongly. And so he concludes, "We call a thing true when the affirmation relating to it is correct. We call it good when the love relating to it is correct. . . . In the broadest sense of the term, the good is that which is worthy of love." But of course the question remains how do we know what is worthy of love? The answer to this crucial question is an experience, which we all have. We may have this experience when we contemplate some proposition, such as the law of contradiction, or we may have it when we raise a

question (for instance do we prefer joy to sadness and answer it unhesitatingly. Our knowledge, then, of what is intrinsically good "arises from the type of experience . . . where a love is experienced as being correct". We just know intuitively when something is intrinsically preferable to something else.

This argument is amplified by Brentano in various fascinating notes and comments which are included in this volume. The connexion between this part of his philosophy and his more famous theories of intentionality are made explicit in these notes. It is not surprising that the book as a whole was praised by G. E. Moore, in 1903, as "A far better discussion of the most fundamental principles of Ethics than any other with which I am acquainted". There is an obvious similarity not only between the general lines of his argument and Moore's in *Principia Ethica*, but also in the kind of confident, almost comic, precision with which they are both of them prepared to work out what is better than what. "If on one occasion we see a beautiful painting in its entirety and if on another we see it in a similar way, but only in a critically better, than the second". Might this not be the voice of G. E. Moore himself?

often with photographs and brief biographies, but not in a way which shows the influence of people on affairs or the interaction of personality. The touches on themes and trends, but only as they have affected organizational change. But, to be fair, this is the record of an organization, not of the movement itself, and the Cooperative Union has never been much more than an advisory and coordinating body, of which individual societies are not bound to take notice. It is this inevitable that the author has more to say about committees, plans and recommendations than about their practical outcome, even if the reader begins to suspect that there would, in any event, have been little to tell of this. The movement, sometimes called "a sleeping giant", seems rarely to have woken to the point of showing a clear collective will, except in the negative shape of agreement on negative reforms. This book does show, however, how the Cooperative Union has tried to marshal defences in the long-running battle with private traders, who have always been ready to take any fair or unfair advantage over cooperative societies, and it reviews without rancour the often lukewarm attitude of trade unions and the English Party to Cooperative aims. For all Mr. Hargrave's somewhat forced enthusiasm, it is not a success story, but it is by no means one of failure either. The hundred years of the Cooperative Union reflect rather the interplay of aspiration and apathy which is the lot of so many fundamentally idealistic institutions.

Military History

HUGHES, THOMAS. *The Irish Regiments in the First World War*. 222pp. Cork: The Mercier Press, 1967.

On the outbreak of the First World War, special trains from all over Ireland ran into the docks at Dublin, Cork and Belfast, where ships were waiting to take the troops, with their horses and vehicles. The Cornhill Regiments marched out of Boulogne, singing a song which was to become the best-known of the war: "It's a long way to Tipperary". The 10th Irish Division was the second of the British Army divisions to be formed for the war, and was followed by the 16th. Incidentally, we are told that the commander of the former, General Sir Bryan Mahon, "sat his horse like a subaltern", it would have taken a remarkable subaltern to sit his horse like him, because Mahon was one of the best

horsemen in the Army and one of the best masters of fashions. The third division was the 36th (Ulster), made up of Protestants. Mesopotamia was the only theatre of war in which none of them served.

Music

YOUNG, PERCY M. *Choral Music of the World*. 217pp. Athlone: Schumann, 1968.

Dr. Young has already written one survey of choral music as well as a study of Handel. The present shorter book, in which he takes the world for his parish, would seem to be addressed to juvenile readers judging by its style and the extent to which he defines elementary terms. At this level he covers a great historical range from the early Church to Penderecki, whose music has only just begun to penetrate Western Europe, and scatters a good deal of discursive knowledge on the way. He is dedicated to parentheses in his prose. What gives the book, which is one of a "world" series, a touch of distinction is the selection of illustrations, both musical and pictorial, which are refreshingly unfamiliar.

Religion

MARTIN, DAVID (Editor). *A Sociological Yearbook of Religion in Britain*. 180pp. S.C.M. Press, 1968.

The first issue of this Yearbook was published last year, and this follows a similar pattern. There are ten essays by different authors dealing with a variety of subjects, from Melchiorists and union with the Church of England to the position of Muslims in England. That is, the book is not planned in advance round a single subject, but is composed of contributions from sociologists who have made studies of religious questions. There are two very topical essays about Methodist and Unitarianism, which had their appearance earlier might have prevented the current confusion. Also there is a most interesting, and alarming, study of religious conflict in Northern Ireland, and a very worthwhile study of the rapprochement being made between

Christians and communists. An interesting and useful miscellany.

POWER, DAVID N. *Ministers of Christ and His Church*. 216pp. Geoffrey Chapman, 1968.

A doctoral thesis in which the idea of the priesthood is discussed from the New Testament through conciliar decrees, liturgies and sacramentaries to Vatican II. It is primarily a historical book, and as such is a useful background to the current debate which is only lightly touched on, there being also no chapter on the ecumenical of the priesthood.

RIO, J. K. S. *Christian Apologetics*. 224pp. Hodder and Stoughton, 1968.

To the "Knowing Christianity" series Professor Reid has contributed a very valuable historical survey of the many ways in which Christian apologists have dealt with the problems presented by the opposition to the Faith and with the attempt to express it in terms of the varying "modern thought". It is a learned and very useful study.

Sports and Pastimes

LOVELL, JAMES. *Caring*. 144pp. Batsford, 1968.

Mr. Lovell traces the growth of caring in Great Britain, as a sport-science, to Marle's dream of Gaping Gill in 1895. He is himself a cover of great experience, and in this practical book gives advice on equipment and technique. The text is enlivened with useful drawings and his own photographs, and there is much useful information in the appendices.

STATHAM, BRIAN. *A Spell at the Top*. Edited by Peter Smith. 141pp. Souvenir Press, 1968.

A Spell at the Top is "edited", a word that, in this context, may mean little or nothing or much. By Mr. Peter Smith, but Mr. Statham manages to survive the process and to seem throughout to be speaking with his own voice. It is good to come across a cricketer of his experience who comes out with such unequivocal firmness against the ludicrous knits in which the game has tied itself during recent years. "I consider the new 'instant' style of cricket has done the greatest harm. . . I am afraid it has brought the worst out of good players and the best from bad players". His chapter on "Neutral Umpires" is a disquieting one and his statement that Tattersall, "one of the fairest appendices I know", appeared thirty-

six times in one innings of a match against Pakistan and was turned down every time should cause sober reflection not only in the countries immediately concerned but in all the corners of the world where cricket is played.

Transport

DURKANT, A. E. *The Garton Locomotives*. 144pp. Newton Abbott: David and Charles, 1968.

Though scarcely a household name, the Garton breed of breeds of articulated locomotive were full of character. With driving wheels every-where and great water-tanks fore and aft they had both power and dignity, escaping that Pushmi-Pullyu look which marked the Fairlie articulated engines. They got through a formidable amount of work in many parts of the world there were some in Britain but they seemed hard to find and particularly distinguished themselves in South and East Africa. Mr. Durkant, who knows a great deal of their design and operation and who has a nice sense of humour, makes a good case for them.

Travel

BRISTOWE, W. S. *A Book of Islands*. 208pp. Bell, 1968.

Mr. Bristowe has a catholic taste in islands and his travels across the world have allowed him to indulge it. The book spans a lifetime. It starts with an undergraduate expedition to the Arctic island of Jan Mayen. Forty years on he is visiting an unbroken spit in the Gulf of Siam. His special interest is in spiders, but he travels with an open mind. These pleasant, discursive pages gather together his impressions.

JENKINS, DAVID. *Sweden: The Prognosis*. 280pp. Robert Hale, 1968.

Mr. Jenkins is an American journalist who has lived three years in Stockholm and has written this book with the help of a grant from the Swedish Information Service. He was, however, free to say what he liked, and he has done so. He finds the Swedes, in their welfare state, naturally passive, desiring security but with no aspirations beyond it, without enthusiasm and without ambition. He has sympathy with their delight in the country, and finds their urban life dull. He dislikes the Swedish food, and finds "the famous meatballs" particularly unappealing.

World Affairs

BRINTWICK, NORMAN. *Revolution in Algeria*. 47pp. Vallentyne, 1968.

Professor Brintwick has a story of one of the least-known national agencies resulting from the Second World War. It is the preface says, "a prize of legal aid", for where possible, and for the Jewish victims of the Allied Governments in May, 1943, against action in all the territories occupied. Preliminary were set in motion through the agreement made in December, 1943, and issued by the occupying Germany. But it was itself, which supplied the Bonn Parliament's Foreign Law in 1953, and Council of Jews from which had its centre in actually set up the organization.

WILLIAMS, ANN. *Britain in the Middle East*. 194pp. Macmillan, 1968.

This small book is a series of essays on the subject of the Middle East and is a careful selection of her references. The author is a very wide; her good, and in the national politics, she has every incident worth mentioning could have said more about the British and French, and technology. She brings their oil interest, so vividly changed the Middle East, and even if the oil interest because they belong to the book, she might to have about the arms trade, deals with adequately on France and Israel because implications in power politics.

EDWARDS, F. J. *Shades of Green*. 280pp. Macmillan, 1968.

Carroll Shires moved from King's School, Canterbury, to his writing to point out that school was Workshop College. In our notice last week of *Shades of Green*, we mentioned that Carroll Shires moved from King's School, Canterbury, to his writing to point out that school was Workshop College.

VACANT APPOINTMENTS

Assistant Children's Librarian

Applications are invited from chartered librarians for the above post in the London Borough of Lambeth.

The successful applicant will work under the direction of the Children's Librarian, act in her place in her absence, and engage in any duties delegated by her. Including participation in professional activities (promotion of the children's libraries through talks to adult groups, links with publishers of children's books, readers' advisory work) and in planning the future development of the children's library service.

Salary £1,630-£1,865 p.a.

LAMBETH

Application forms obtainable from the Town Clerk, Lambeth Town Hall, Brixton Hill, S.W.2, to be returned by August 21, 1969.

Diplomatic Service

Language Centre

French and Spanish

Instructors

REQUIREMENTS

Applicants are invited for two posts of Spanish instructor and one of French instructor in the Diplomatic Service Language Centre in London. The posts are full-time and require a minimum of five years' experience in the teaching of French or Spanish as a foreign language. They are held by persons who are employed in the Diplomatic Service and are expected to teach in all the territories occupied by the Allied Governments in May, 1943, against action in all the territories occupied. Preliminary were set in motion through the agreement made in December, 1943, and issued by the occupying Germany. But it was itself, which supplied the Bonn Parliament's Foreign Law in 1953, and Council of Jews from which had its centre in actually set up the organization.

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